

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to  
order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 12, 1908.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCHANTS.</b>				
G. Decker & Co.	1,000,000	100		
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Kawa	5,000,000	20	25 1/2	26 1/2
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	8 1/2	8 3/4
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	40 1/2	41
Honolulu	750,000	100	8 1/2	8 3/4
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	31 1/2	32
Honolulu	500,000	100	25	26
Kahala	225,000	100	25	26
Kamae Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100	10 1/2	11
Kihel Plant. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100	10 1/2	11
Kipahulu	100,000	100	110	115
Kona	500,000	100	10 1/2	11
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	10 1/2	11
<b>STAMENIT CO.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	108
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	98	105
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	10 1/2	11
Haw. Electric Co.	12,500	100		
Hon. R. P. Tr. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Land Co.	250,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10		
Makana Cof. Co. Ltd.	40,000	100		
O. E. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	65	68
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		98	100	
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Postal Sa-				
ving 4 1/2 per cent.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 per cent.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
Kwa Plantation 6 per cent.				
O. E. & L. Co.				
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.				
Olas Plant. 6 p. c.				
<b>Session Sales—Morning Session—</b>				
Twenty-five Wai'alua, \$118.50; 35 Wai-				
alua, \$118.50; 45 Wai'alua, \$118.50.				
Twenty-five Hawaiian Sugar, \$41; 500				
O. R. & L. Co.'s bonds, \$101.50; 20 Wai-				
alua, \$118.25; 5 Wai'alua, \$118.50.				
Between Bonds—Two hundred and				
fifty McBryde, assessable, \$9.				
<b>DIVIDENDS PAID.</b>				
Pepeekeo.....5 per cent.				

## The Christmas Boat.

The Zealandia, which sails for San Francisco today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon is the boat which will carry mail and packages to the Coast in time for Christmas. The steamship will arrive at San Francisco on the 21st, and mail sent by the Zealandia, for the East, will possibly be distributed in New York and other eastern cities on Christmas Day.

A large amount of mail will leave Honolulu on the Zealandia. It will be well for senders of packages through the mail to remember that there is a limit on the weight and size of packages, as all packages have to go in the mail pouches.

## MARRIED.

STARKEY-RUTTER—On the 8th inst. At the Parish Church, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England, by the Rev. Arthur E. Robinson, William Beaumont Starkey, of Kaupo, Maui, to Lucy Jane, daughter of the late Geo. Rutter, of Ilminster, Somerset.

## THE WORM TURNED.

Mrs. Cobwigger—While it's true that women wear men's neckties, you surely couldn't expect me to appear in public in such a monstrosity as this. Where in the world did you ever get such a tie?

Cobwigger—My dear, that's the one you bought for me last Christmas.

## HAY SETS THE PACE

### Success of American Diplomacy.

## THE POWERS FALL IN

### The Chinese Court Anxious to Return to Peking—More Trouble Brewing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, says: American diplomacy leads the world. The great powers have practically reached an agreement as to the basis of future movements in China, and this basis is that which was proposed by Secretary Hay. Secretary Hay has cabled to Minister Conger to sign for the United States an agreement which the ministers reached at Peking. This agreement was sent to the home governments for their approval, and with a single exception every power has already cabled its representative at Peking to sign the agreement, and that power will probably do so by tomorrow or the next day.

Thus the concert of the powers is preserved and a practical and rational basis of settlement has been reached at last, thanks to the skill and firmness of the American secretary of state.

The chief features of the agreement are as follows:

It is stipulated that the punishments to be meted out to guilty Chinese are as severe as it is possible for the Chinese government to administer, but not more severe. The government of China is not to be asked to do the impossible.

It is expected that under this obligation the government will punish severely eleven ringleaders in the attacks upon the legations and in the incitement of anti-foreign outrages. Some of these will be beheaded. Others will be banished or degraded.

If Great Britain and Germany had been permitted to have their way the dynasty would have been compelled to agree to behead men who are beyond the reach of the Emperor's government—men who are in the western provinces and in command of military forces sufficient to protect them. Secretary Hay has from the first contended that while in justice all these heads should be taken off, it is necessary to catch your hare before cooking him, and that it was simply absurd to require the Chinese government to decapitate men whom it could not get hold of.

These guilty officials will be banished and degraded and thus it will be made impossible for them to return to positions of power.

It is stipulated in the agreement that the Chinese government is to formally admit its liability to the powers for damages and for the expense of military operations. This done, the amount of indemnity to be paid each nation is to be ascertained afterward by means of careful inquiries and estimates.

This part of the plan will require much time, and while, of course, it will give rise to opportunities for trouble making powers to precipitate new complications, it is felt that a great point has been gained by making the amount of indemnity a subject of negotiation, as it should be, rather than a preliminary condition.

Other features of the agreement pertain to the legation guards to be kept at Peking, to the raising of the Peking forts and other military precautions similar to those proposed by the French government a month ago.

To all these conditions it is understood Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, representing the Emperor, are willing to accede.

In official and diplomatic circles here the belief is expressed that a great step forward has been taken and that again there is good prospect of an adjustment of the seemingly unending complication without dismemberment and without destruction of the dynasty.

The agreement now reached points to an early military evacuation of Peking, and a return of the court to that capital.

## SIGNS OF MORE TROUBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"Placards are again being posted," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Sunday, "announcing a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks as imminent."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says the Hankow viceroy told Admiral Seymour during the latter's recent visit that the court would never return to Peking, but, as the correspondent learns, the Nankin viceroy holds just the contrary opinion.

## THE TIMES SKEPTICAL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Times, in the course of a skeptical editorial concerning the chances of an agreement at Peking, says:

"Are the Chinese to be judges of what is the severest punishment they can inflict, or the European powers? If the latter is the case, the acceptance of the American view will not

take us much nearer a solution. And the same thing may be said of the indemnity question. It seems, in fact, that there is no settlement, but simply an adjournment."

"It is believed here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, "that the Yang Tse viceroys are gaining power over the court and substituting their troops for General Tang Pu Haiang. The new governor of the province of Che-Kiang has been instructed to arrange forthwith the questions arising out of the Chu Chau massacre."

"It is the general belief here," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Tuesday, "that China will accept the demands of the joint note which all the powers approve within a fortnight or three weeks, and that then the second stage of the negotiations—the examination of proposal after proposal in detail—will begin."

## SCARING THE CHINESE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Peking, dated Wednesday, December 5, says:

The filibustering character of the Kagan and similar expeditions projected have given a very bad impression. There is danger of the Chinese regarding the allies as nothing more nor less than western brigands. Explanatory proclamations should be issued in regard to the expeditions, in order, as far as possible, to diminish their harmful effects.

## GERMAN FORCE RETURNS.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, commander in chief of the international forces in China, sent from Peking under date of Saturday, December 1, says that after hoisting the German flag at the Ming tombs and punishing several neighboring villagers for the murder of the Christians, the late Colonel York's detachment, commanded by General Gayl, returned to Peking in four columns.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Chinese minister here has handed the Foreign Office officials a telegram from Li Hung Chang to the effect that Sin Liang, the new governor of Shanai, has publicly executed upward of eighty rebel leaders, and asserting that he is otherwise acting with the greatest severity in the suppression of the Boxers and energetically protecting the missionaries.

## ANXIOUS TO RETURN.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A telegram handed the government by the Chinese minister here conveys the thanks of Emperor Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager for the moderation of the demands of the powers, and says that their majesties are anxious to return to Peking as soon as circumstances will permit, and are eager to arrive at an understanding with the powers.

## FAREWELL TO REV. J. C. HAY

### Reception In His Honor Is Given Last Night.

A farewell reception was held last night at the Christian church, Alakea street, in honor of the departing pastor, Rev. John C. Hay, who leaves today on the Zealandia for Colorado. Rev. A. E. Cory was master of ceremonies. A musical program and a delicious collation were pleasing features of the function.

Rev. Mr. Hay was presented with a beautiful album by the Young People's Society of the church in token of their appreciation of his work with the organization during his year in Honolulu. Prof. Howlands making the presentation speech. In reply to Mr. Cory's wishes for his welfare in the Rocky Mountains, where he will make his future home and field of pastoral labors, Mr. Hay feelingly referred to his pleasant stay in the islands, and he stated his appreciation of the many kindnesses extended to him and of his aloha for the congregation.

Rev. Silas Perry, Rev. George L. Pearson of the Methodist Episcopal church, Major Wood of the Salvation Army, Theodore Richards and A. F. Cooke were among the two hundred guests present. Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church sent a letter expressing his regrets in not being able to be present.

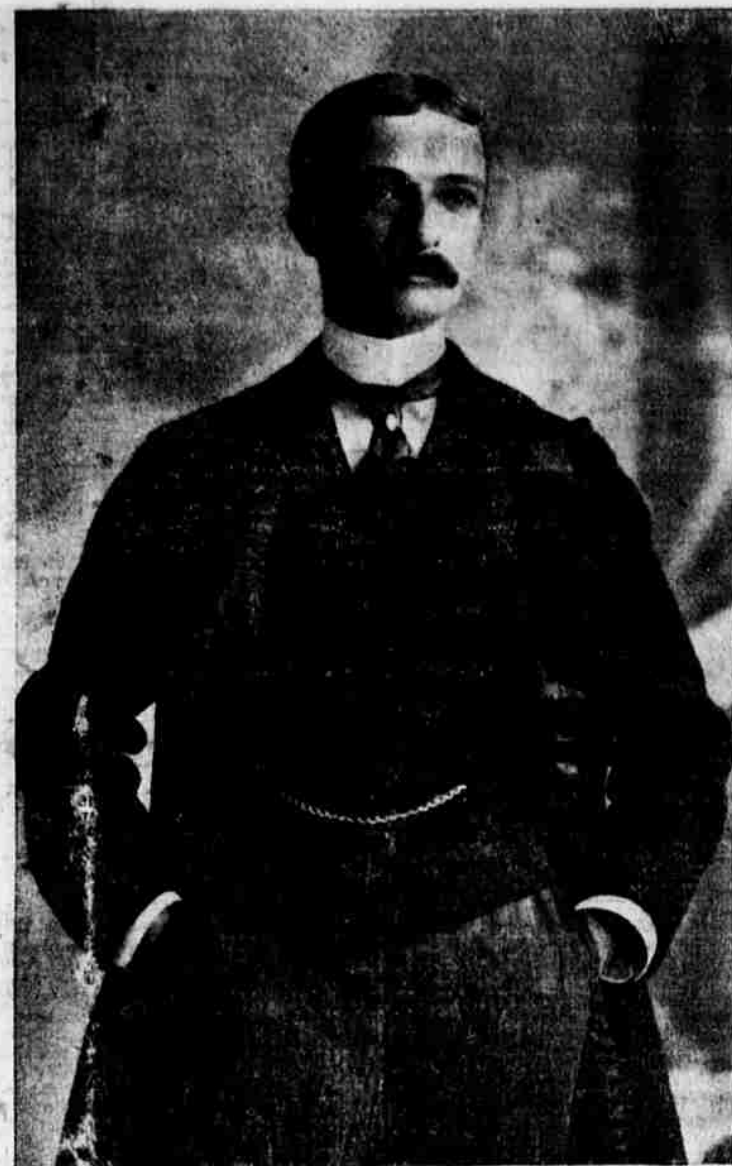
## Injured in an Accident.

The coachman for W. G. Irwin, David Crowley, met with an accident about 10 o'clock Wednesday night that will keep him from his work for some time to come. While driving in a rig of his own on the Walkiki road his vehicle came in contact with a mule cart being driven by some natives. Crowley was thrown out of his rig, the rig being badly broken, and Crowley himself received injuries about the head which were at first considered to be of a serious nature. Crowley was removed to the Walkiki Inn and a doctor was summoned. While the coachman's wounds are not of a dangerous kind they are sufficiently severe to necessitate his remaining quiet for several weeks.

F. K. Perkins is expected to arrive on the Sierra to relieve Postmaster Sullivan from any further duty on the training ship Adams.

## HE GOES TO WASHINGTON TO REPRESENT THE PLANTERS

### The Former Consul General and Collector of Internal Revenue William Haywood Sails Today.



William Haywood Who Goes To Washington.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD will leave for Washington today on the Zealandia to take up his duties as representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. With him will go his wife, two children, and all the family's personal effects, including an old colored "mummy" who has cared for the young Haywoods from their infancy.

Since Mr. Haywood's return to Honolulu from a brief trip to San Francisco, he has been full of farewells and household affairs. He said last night that he would leave Hawaii with deep regret. Several years here have given him a love for the islands which he fears will cause him many a heartache in the future.

As soon as he arrives in Washington Mr. Haywood will plan his campaign for the good of Hawaii. It will be his endeavor, besides serving the planters, to make known as widely as possible the rare attractions in this country for investment and pleasure, and with his diplomatic ability and broad acquaintance with the facts of Hawaii, the Territory may look for paying results.

Mr. Haywood was given a farewell "reception" in the internal revenue office by his associates at noon yesterday. Mr. Haywood had been invited to be at the office at 11:45 yesterday morning. It was understood that there was business of considerable importance for him to attend to. He was there on time, and when he had made himself comfortable, Mr. Hassan, the deputy collector, made his appearance with a very neatly prepared scroll which he presented to Mr. Haywood on behalf of the office. It was a farewell address from the members of the revenue force to the former collector.

## CONCRETE FLOORS TESTED

### Withstood the Strain of a Falling Freshmen and Preparatory Classes Barrel of Cement

The concrete floors which are being put in the Stangenwald building by the Concrete Construction Company, underwent a singular and unexpected test yesterday morning.

Through an accident, a workman dropped a barrel of cement from the fifth floor to the first floor, a distance of fifty-three feet. The barrel, weighing about 400 pounds, struck in the center of a panel of the floor, or that portion of the floor between two of the steel beams. That the barrel did not pass through the floor was the occasion of some comment.

The floor is constructed of concrete with expanded steel in the bottom portion. The floor slab is but three and a half inches in thickness, yet, despite the heaviness of the barrel of cement and the fact that it fell fifty-three feet, the floor withstood the strain.

## CHINESE AROUSED.

### Naturalized Celestials Will Fight for Citizenship.

In the hall of the Chinese United Society, night before last, the naturalized Chinese of the city met for the second time with Wong Kwai in the chair. The meeting was a representative one and after considerable discussion it was decided that the society should retain an attorney or attorneys to fight the recent decision with reference to the citizenship matter, as transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following were selected to choose an attorney and to do whatever work should arise in connection with the matter: T. Kat Poo, Wong Leong, Wong Chee and C. Wiam. The secretary, to assist the committee, is C. Din Sing.

## PUNAHOU FOOTBALL

### Play a Tie Game.

Yesterday's football game between the Freshman and Preparatory teams of Oahu College on the college campus was a spirited contest ending in a tie with the score 11-11. The game was good from start to finish and several nice plays were made in which G. K. Judd, Oliver Lansing and R. Johnston, for the Freshmen, and Will Myers, W. Rycroft, F. Waller and Richard Ahrens, for the Preparatory, shone.

Johnston made the two touchdowns for the Freshmen, kicked one goal but missed a second. Oliver Lansing did yeoman service for his team and saved the game from going into the keeping of the Preparatory by a pretty tackle on Rycroft, who had a clear field and was making a splendid run for goal. Had the touchdown been made the score would have stood 16-11 in favor of the Preparatory. On the other hand, Walker, for the Preparatory, blocked a kick which sent the ball into the air, and he made a touchdown but failed to kick goal.

Following is the line-up of the teams: Freshmen—Geo. Renton, c.; M. Daver, r.g.; R. Johnston, r.t.; Harold Casle, r.e.; M. Doak, l.e.; G. Kentwell, l.t.; Allison Jordan, l.g.; Oliver Lansing, q.b.; G. K. Judd, f.b.; P. Deverill, r.h.; P. Allen, l.h. Preparatory—Ackerman, c.; J. Conant, r.g.; L. Judd, r.t.; A. McGurn, r. e.; H. Smythe, l.g.; S. Lowrie, l.t.; R. Walker, l.e.; Richard Ahrens, q.b.; F. Walker, f.b.; Will Myers, r.h.; W. Rycroft, l.h.

## Navy Vessel for Honolulu

The U. S. T. S. Adams has gone to Honolulu, H. I., for a prolonged stay. It is regarded as essential by the department that a vessel of the navy be stationed at Honolulu for various reasons, and it is probable that when the Adams leaves early in the new year her place will be filled by another ship flying the American flag.—The Army and Navy Journal.

## NO CHANGE IN BOATS

### The Wilder Company Keeps Molokai Job

## FOR LEPER FREIGHTING

### Several New Buildings Are To Be Put Up at the Settlement at Once.

AT THE opening of yesterday's session of the Board of Health President E. C. Winston announced that he had made known his resignation to Governor Dole and would therefore step out. Member George W. Smith reminded Mr. Winston that as he was elected by the board that body would have to receive his resignation. Mr. Winston said that he would hold the office until the end of the session. He intended going to the Coast on the Zealandia next Friday and a successor would have to be elected.

A letter from Wilder's Steamship Company was read in which Mr. Wright, the President, said the Lehua would be run to Kalaupapa as often as required, as had been done before when reasonable notice was given. He did not believe the board would receive good service by the steamer running to Kalaupapa direct, as a large portion of the mail used at the Leper Settlement is taken from different ports on Molokai and Maui, and the direct run would necessitate taking on the mail after the call at Kalaupapa, and it would thus remain on board four or five days.

Again, the weather at Kalaupapa is very uncertain and it would often happen the steamer could not land there and the freight would be carried by. If the Lehua proceeded regularly to Kalaupapa it would result in losses of time. It is impossible to work in the night time at Kalaupapa. All of the business of the night, except Mr. Reynolds, says Mr. Wright, give the company a week's notice so that they can make arrangements accordingly. Mr. Reynolds, on the other hand, only gives them a few hours' notice and they cannot always accommodate him. The company does not anticipate any difficulty in the matter when the Board of Health has occasion for the company to proceed to Kalaupapa with the Lehua, provided reasonable notice is given. The company is fully aware of all the conditions of the weather and able to form a correct judgment as to the requirements of service and the best way of fulfilling them. Mr. Reynolds, they contend, is not acquainted with these conditions and his suggestions as to what ought to be done are not practical and would not result in good service to the Leper Settlement. The company claims that under conditions of ordinary business they can render good and satisfactory service to the Leper Settlement, but state in positive language that under the conditions which existed it has been utterly impossible to do their business in a businesslike manner.

A member of the firm of McChesney & Co., operating the Hawaiian Navigation Company with the schooners Surprise and Eclipse, said they would do the Board of Health and Leper Settlement work for \$800 a month and would carry all lepers as deck passengers. The Wilder company, according to Mr. Reynolds, was being paid about \$1,000 a month. Mr. Smith said he could not see how the board could place the contract inasmuch as no tenders of bids had been advertised for. Dr. Emerson thought that in such a matter the board should do everything open and above board and should advertise for bids if any change was contemplated. Mr. Smith said if the board made any contract after calling for bids it would have to be for twelve months and there was no telling what the Legislature would do with reference to the board and he advised letting the matter remain as it is. The contract with the Wilder company had expired two years before and they were merely doing the business from month to month.

The committee to look up shipments of preserved meats for the Settlement—Messrs. Winston, Emerson and Pratt—recommended that the bid for 20,000 pounds of tinned roast and boiled beef be given to T. H. Davies & Co. The action was endorsed.

The estimated cost for the new dining room, store rooms and lodging rooms for Kalaupapa, according to plans for Mr. Reynolds, was \$1,700, which included \$1,200 for material and \$500 for labor. Dr. Cooper moved that the proposed buildings be erected at once, which was ordered.

Attorney-General Dole reported on the firearms and liquor matters with reference to their possession in the Leper Settlement, as follows: "Lepers in charge of and supported by the Board of Health or Territorial Government in the Leper Settlement at Molokai shall not be allowed the use of firearms, or of spirituous liquors except as the same may be required for medicinal purposes." The report was adopted.

Kukui street, Ewa of Vineyard street, is in a bad condition. Dr. Emerson says it is a menace to life and limb, as after dark a horse must be a "bird" to travel it safely. The Superintendent of Public Works has been asked by the Board of Health to improve the thoroughfare.



# AS SEEN BY THE GERMAN

Impressions of Hawaii  
From Cologne.

## ESTIMATE OF UNCLE SAM

Writer in a Fatherland Newspaper  
Tells of the Islands' Importance.

The following translation from the Cologne Gazette, a leading German newspaper, gives a Fatherland view of America's acquisition of Hawaii and is taken from the Public Opinion of London:

It is useless to mourn for the destruction of the people of Hawaii; yet the thing goes on with melancholy certainty before our eyes and in a few decades will be an accomplished fact. It has been long known that the natives of Hawaii could not survive contact and intercourse with the white races, and from the day of their discovery by Europeans it has only been a question of how long a time they could resist the shock of altered conditions. Yet it is a gloomy thought that the most highly developed people of the South Seas must fall a victim to the civilization of the Caucasian races. The kindred races of Tahiti, the Marquesas Islands, the Tonga group and of Samoa (the earliest home of the Polynesian races) seem to be able to bear up against the new order of things far better than the more northerly lying Hawaiians; and these latter have succumbed only less slowly than the Maories of New Zealand to the British-Australian methods of development by gin and opium.

Their position was their ruin. They held the largest group of islands, magnificently situated between California and China, between Canada and Australia, and their doom was sealed from the moment when the great commercial powers of the world began to recognize the value of the Pacific ocean. As early as 1851 the American Admiral Dupont, in the memorandum to Congress on the protection of the coasts of the United States, declared that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was absolutely indispensable to the superiority of the American flag in the Pacific, and the repeated attempts made at different times by England, Russia and Japan to obtain control of Hawaii afford further proof of the high opinion of the importance of the islands entertained by the other powers that dwell round the Pacific.

The fact is that a naval base in the north of the ocean from which active operations could be carried out is a condition precedent for the command of the Pacific. No warship, not even a swift modern cruiser, could engage with an enemy on the enormous deserts of this great ocean without a safe base in some secure harbor wherein to refit and coal. In the South Seas the various groups of islands are disposed of.

In Samoa the United States has obtained the only useful harbor, Pago Pago, in Tutuila, and Germany has had to submit to this with a bleeding heart in order to exchange the dangerous proximity of Great Britain for the more welcome presence of America. But in the whole of the northern half of the ocean there is nothing except Hawaii which could form a naval base of the first rank. Honolulu itself is indeed only a moderate harbor; it scarcely affords shelter for the ever-increasing number of ships that visit it. Besides there is no large extent of smooth water, such as is required for the protection of dry docks, workshops, coal and ammunition stores against investment—the deep fair way runs on the other side of the coral reef, to within one kilometer of the shore, so that a deep-drawing battleship with a few shells could destroy all wharfs, etc., before it could be driven off by the forts. Even though powerful fortifications, to command wide distances, could be built on the extinct volcanoes which lie immediately round the capital (and the Washington admiralty is busy preparing plans for such forts), a modern warship is more than a match for any land fort, and a fixed mark ashore may expect more damage from a ship's gun than a warship in full steam is likely to suffer from a garrison's batteries.

The faults of Honolulu as a harbor from a strategic point of view were well known in America long before any publicity was given to the project for getting a firm grip over Hawaii, and experienced admirals under orders from Washington had carried out a thorough survey of the coast line before the other nations had begun to suspect any tendency to expansion on the part of the United States. The result of these years of quiet work was the decision to construct an American naval base at Pearl Harbor, a place lying about thirteen miles west of Honolulu, which on the maps is called Pearl River, though there is no river there and no pearls. There is no doubt that this will be a place of the first importance in the future wars in the Pacific. It lies on the south coast of the island and the harbor is a lagoon, connected with the sea by a long, narrow channel like a river, about five miles long. The harbor itself is divided on the north side into three bays, which run up into the land like little fjords and seem to be intended for docks and the like. The shore is coral and rock, so that buildings can be easily erected. The surrounding country is flat and dull, but fruitful, and there is plenty of fresh water, and in fact Pearl Harbor is far more suited to be a naval base than Pago Pago.

One can but admire the foresight of the American naval office, who set themselves thirty years ago to the task

of acquiring this ideal spot, and planned their end unhesitatingly, in spite of the undecided policy of the American foreign office with regard to these matters. At first, in 1872, a cession of the islands to the United States was added to the treaty of 1825 between Kamehameha and the United States, but as no rights over the land were given the concession was practically useless. However, the Americans were determined to possess the place at any price, for the open hostile attitude of British diplomats and sailors showed plainly enough how deeply England would feel the transfer of this important harbor to a foreign power. Great Britain, with an evident purpose that might puzzle such Yankees as were enthusiastic about the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, has surrounded the United States with fortresses which can only be meant to be used against the friendly cousins and neighbors. St. Lucia, the Bahamas, Halifax in Nova Scotia, Esquimaux in British Columbia, enclose the borders of America on all sides in a cordon of British fortresses and naval stations, and Hawaii would have been a priceless link of unity between Canada and Australia. All the more pressing, therefore, was the necessity of the States to seize and hold it fast before England or Japan could put in their claims.

From this point of view only is the brutal policy of the United States in Hawaii intelligible. That the ambassador of a civilized power should use his diplomatic position in a friendly country to undermine the throne of the monarch to whom he is accredited could only have happened in a land where self-interest is held to be the highest virtue, and sanctifies all methods however shady; yet Mr. John L. Stevens, the American representative under Mr. Harrison's presidency, contributed in no small degree to the downfall of the ruling family, and more than once, in the course of his official correspondence with Washington, he recommended the seizure of the Government by a coup d'etat. In a word, the history of the last few years of the State of Hawaii discloses a policy of conquest on the part of the United States far-reaching and unscrupulous, of which the Spanish war with Spain, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila are the links of the chain which—so the Jingoists wish—shall surround the globe.

## DREYFUS CASE ONCE MORE

It is Revived by the Henry  
Libel Proceedings in  
France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Col. Henry's widow against M. Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in the *Siecle* accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Esterhazy was his accomplice, opened today in the Assize Court. The audience was small. The arrival of Former Minister of War Cavagnols and Generals Mercier and Rogot, who were among the witnesses, numbering about 500, did not lead to any incident worthy of note.

It is said M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness. The trial has been frequently postponed for various reasons. At the outset of the hearing today the public prosecutor submitted that the Assize Court was not competent to try the case and asserted that the Correctional Court was the proper tribunal.

## WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kid-  
ney Pills is Good Proof for  
Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—  
When our own ears hear it—  
When our own neighbors tell it—  
When our friends endorse it—  
No better evidence can be had.  
It's not what people say in America,  
Or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof.  
Can you believe your neighbors?  
Read this statement made by a citizen:  
Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.  
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Sisters of Mercy Arrive

On the Zealandia came three sisters of the Order of St. Francis from Syracuse, N. Y., on missions of charity. Sister Helena, the eldest, will remain at Hilo to teach in the Catholic schools, while Sisters Ephraim and Enola will, one as nurse in the hospital at Waikuku, on the island of Maui, and the other as teacher and nurse among the leper children at Kalaupapa, Molokai. Sister Enola, who came to Molokai to devote her life to the unfortunates, is but twenty-four years of age.

# WAYS OF PORTO RICO

Topsy-Turvy, So Say  
Americans.

## HOUSE BACKS IN FRONT

All Window Traditions Violated  
Clothes Soiled in Wash, Build-  
ing Downward.

ARROYO, Porto Rico, Nov. 10.—Porto Rico is most remarkable for what it is not but might be. It is an island of negation. Its people should be marked with minus signs. Its laws, customs and manners are the opposite of everything in the American code.

Everything upon the island is the result of a struggle against nature and natural methods, from the mountains whose broken peaks tell of the eruption which left them high above the sea, to the poorest little razorback pig, which for generations has been struggling to be a real hog; from the men who were once straight bred Indians, negroes or Spaniards, and are now all three, to the little, inch-through tomatoes, which would be ruddy, succulent fruit if they had the least encouragement.

The mountains alone seem to have finished their struggle. The other elements are still in the throes. Everything on the island is done in the wrong way. In order to do anything right it must be done wrong. What seems to be the front of the city houses are really the backs. The backs of the houses, which are the real fronts, are in the front yard which is at the back, and the fronts of the houses, which are really the backs, face the alley which is called a street.

The front yard in the back usually contains what is called a garden. This garden is paved with bricks or stones and variety is gained by making raised circular circles or squares in each of which is placed a little hump of dirt, and from the hump grows a bush or shrub as luxuriantly as the scant nutriment and the reflected heat from the brick pavement will permit. There is never a square of grass or an inch of lawn. Among the wealthier people asphalt is coming into favor for the garden. It is maintained that asphalt retains the heat longer than brick, and is, therefore, more desirable for the purposes of gardening, but bricks, for their smaller cost, will probably maintain the favored material for some time.

The windows of the houses in this island violate all the traditional reasons for the establishment and existence of windows. They are not for ventilation, for purposes of light and ventilation. There are no glazed windows. A few rich men have glass in the front doors of their houses, but it is merely a decorative matter and indicates opulence. The matter of light and air has been the subject of earnest consideration on the part of the municipal authorities. Every municipality has its official architect who supervises the construction of all buildings and issues all building permits. He sees that all the laws are strictly complied with, and the laws have been carefully framed with a view to compelling all the city buildings to have plenty of light and air. The ingenuity with which the laws have been framed is equalled only by the ingenuity with which they have been nullified.

It is provided by law that the ceiling of every house shall not be less than thirteen feet high and that each house shall have an open court yard one quarter the size of the building. The air from the outside is offset by the manner in which the building is constructed. Next to the open court is built a long hall. In the rooms which open from this hall there are no windows. The rooms are without ventilation except what comes from the door. They are, therefore, most delightful for sleeping; an absolutely close room is esteemed a great luxury in a land where 66 degrees Fahrenheit is icy winter weather. The poor people who are unable to shut the air completely out of their miserable shacks, shove their heads in blankets when they sleep.

The window novelty has caused much discussion among the Americans, and the arguments caused by the Porto Rican habit of keeping the front shutters closed when the wind blows, and the been heated and frequent. One prying Americano attempted to secure positive information and put a mild native to the torture in this manner:

"Say, Spigotti, why don't you have windows in those rooms opening off the hall?"

"The law forbids," replied the native.

"Forbids what?"

"Having the window."

"Why?"

"The native shrugged his shoulders."

"Why does it forbid having windows, Spigotti?"

"Oh, I don't know. It's an old law."

"But why is it law? What is it to prevent?"

"We might get through the windows on our neighbor's property."

"Does it harm the property?"

"I don't know. I suppose they might not like it, eh?"

"Ain't you honest?"

"I think so, yes."

"Yes; don't think you mean. If you've got such a fool law, why didn't you build the hall on the dark side?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"You don't know, eh? I guess that's no jest. If you'd put the rooms on this side and the hall on the other you'd have got light and breeze, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Why didn't you do it then? It wouldn't have cost any more."

"I never saw one built that way."

"Don't you like it light?"

"Not to sleep in."

"Don't you like air?"

"The night air—you people of the north don't know what it is. It is so damp and cold, it gives you the chills."

"And the native shivered at the thought."

"Then you like to sleep cooped up in those dark kennels, do you?"

"The rooms you see, those we like."

"The law which forbids windows that open toward or upon the adjoining property is so strictly enforced that a man who owned two lots and built on one of them was forbidden to put windows on the side of the house which was next to his other lot. The city architect, who was backed by that dominant and august personage, the Alcalde, said that some day the lot might be sold and the new owner might object to the windows. It so happened that the builder was an American who

proceeded to make the windows despite the warning. Throughout the American war a small portion was left in the lot, but the rest was removed. The windows were not made.

The washerwomen do everything calculated not to make the clothes clean. There is a vast amount of washing done in comparison with the visible results. At every stream every day dozens of women may be seen washing clothes. There is no better water in Porto Rico than the sun can make, and the cracks and streams where the washing is done are never very clean, and in the rainy season they are very dirty. A rough rock serves as a washboard, and when the clothes have been rubbed on a smoother rock and pounded with another stone until shredded. The most desirable clothing is a barbed wire fence, but if one cannot be found a stone wall or a hedge will do. There is not a piece of clothing to be found in Porto Rico.

The men, especially those of the lower class, are apt to be idle and lazy and to lounge around the house while the women work. The women and children never have money. If they have a dollar and they can get it by working one day, they will work one day. If they get 50 cents a day, they will work two days. Contact with the Americans has aroused their cupidity but has not stirred their activity. If they think now that one day's effort should be as productive as two were formerly. The American occupation and the enhanced purchasing power of the money has, therefore, reduced the necessity for working one-half.

The men gamble when they have a few cents and they always lose. All of them lose. How they are all successful in this direction is one of the unexplained mysteries, but they all go broke and they are all happy in their personal poverty and content. A few men have malaria and such sugar-cane.

"I should say this country was upside down," exclaimed a young American builder and contractor who came down from Philadelphia to erect a four-story steel frame building in San Juan for a wealthy Porto Rican. This young builder wants to make a success in the island and contemplates taking up his permanent residence here if business will warrant it.

"I wanted this building of mine to attract attention," he continued. "In order to do this I had practically decided to build the walls from the top downward. I consulted the man for whom I was doing the work."

"When the steel frame is up," I said to him, "we will begin to lack brick, at the second story." Then I watched to see what effect the remark would have on him.

He didn't seem surprised in the least.

"It might be better to begin at the third story," he replied. "Sometimes we begin at the top."

"What's that?" I cried.

"Sometimes," he said, "we begin at the very top, and he seemed to regard it as a very ordinary thing to do."

"I'd like to know how you do it," I fairly shouted. "There isn't a steel frame building in Porto Rico."

"I know that," he answered calmly. "But it is generally cheaper to build from the top down. We must always do it."

"Then we'll begin at the bottom this time," I said. I have tried to find out since," continued the builder, "whether that native was kidding me, but, naturally, I never took any notice of anything seriously—including themselves."

## VISITING THE LEPERS.

Washington Star's Comments on the  
New Arrangements.

The Washington Star approves the methods adopted by the local Board of Health in making provision for the visiting of friends of lepers without contact with the diseased. The Star commends the board for its energetic measures as follows:

Some weeks ago the Star noted the fact that an agitation had been begun at Honolulu to secure the separation of the sick and the well at the leper colony of Molokai when the periodical visitation occurs. Copies of the Honolulu newspapers just received indicate that this reform has been in fact accomplished and that the danger of contagion occurring when the friends of the lepers are allowed to visit them has been greatly reduced. A double line of fence two feet apart, with a wire screen at the top, has been erected. This permits the lepers and their friends to see and talk with each other, but does not allow personal contact, from which a spread of the disease is feared. It is now hoped that the device will permit a continuance of the custom of annual visits to Molokai, for thereby the native horror of isolation will be somewhat modified. With the leper colony an established institution and improved governmental facilities for health inspection provided throughout the island, it may be possible under a vigorous administration to segregate all cases of leprosy and thus confine its ravages perhaps to a single generation. It is greatly to be desired that this terrible scourge should be checked. Hawaii is too beautiful and otherwise healthful a spot to be infected with such a plague.

## PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and the gripe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Dr. W. H. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are the prominent retail druggists in that city in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but counts twelve persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad December 3d.

# NO MONEY FOR REBELS

Revolutionists of '95  
May Whistle.

## DECISION OF UNCLE SAM

Secretary of State Hay Sends Copy  
of Letter to British Am-  
bassador.

Governor Dole yesterday received a letter from Secretary of State Hay enclosing a copy of a letter written by the State Department to the British Ambassador at Washington relating to the claims of Cranston, the British subject who was deported from Hawaii for his participation in the rebellion in '95. Secretary Hay takes the stand that Cranston was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government of Hawaii and the Government was fully justified in deporting him. He characterizes Cranston's exiling as "an act of high police."

This settles once and for all a diplomatic matter which has caused the Hawaiian Government much concern. Cranston made a complaint against the steamship company which carried him to Victoria. The steamship company won and Cranston made a demand on the United States through British official sources. Governor Dole, in response to a request from Washington, sent all the correspondence and official papers relating to Cranston to the authorities.

Secretary Hay's stand in the matter disposes of all other cases. In brief it means that none of the claimants against the Hawaiian Government will receive compensation for having participated in a revolution against the ruling power.

In December of 1894, Cranston, with two other men named Muller and Johnston, were arrested and charged with conspiracy against the Government. They were placed under arrest and deported from the Republic. At the same time John E. Bush, Fred Weed and a number of others were arrested for unlawfully having munitions of war in their possession.

## BOERS COMING TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A special to the World from Washington says: Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, said in an interview regarding the coming to America of Boer families.

"If the Boers want to come to America they will be able to find plenty of land. While a great part of the most desirable land has already been permitted, there remains enough to furnish homesteads for all the families who come."

"I believe the State of Texas would offer greater inducements to the Boers than any other place. It is true there are no public lands in Texas. When that State entered the Union it reserved all its lands, and they are now known as school lands."

"These can be bought for from \$1.25 to \$2 per acre, with five years to pay it in. There will be several million acres of good land in Oklahoma opened for settlement in the spring."

"There is a settlement in my community which everybody is proud of. Two townships were bought up by the Hollanders reside there. These people are among the most industrious in the State."

"The Boers can find land anywhere in the West—Colorado, Montana, New Mexico—almost anywhere. They can buy land there for very little, or settle on the public domain and cultivate that land."

"It is a noticeable thing that everywhere Hollanders or Germans or people of that character have settled, the price of property immediately increased. They are good neighbors, good citizens, and will be welcomed in any community."

Senator Teller of Colorado said: "The Boers would prove valuable citizens and would be gladly received in any portion of the United States in which they might settle. The most desirable lands open for settlement under the homestead act have already been taken. If the Boers have money they can secure good land for very little."

"I do not believe that they could settle and make anything out of the arid lands. They probably do not understand irrigation, and, of course, their lands would be worthless without it. I should be very glad to have them settle in the United States, as they would be good citizens."

"A settlement of Boers would undoubtedly receive every inducement to settle in certain sections of the country. They could buy land on long-time payments, and by their thrift and industry soon acquire a homestead."

## RETURNED CANADIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The returning members of the Royal Canadian regiment and the composite regiment of the Household Cavalry were inspected this afternoon by the Prince of Wales at the Albany street barracks. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant general of the forces and the secretary of state for war, William St. John Broderick, were among those present and helping in inspection. The Canadian officers were introduced to the Prince of Wales, who, in a brief speech, heartily welcomed them to England. He said it had been of great satisfaction to him to hear how gallantly they had fought, and he mourned with them the loss of so many of their brave comrades.

The Prince also said he remembered with the greatest pleasure his visit to Canada.

The spectators at the function were warmly enthusiastic.

# ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public  
that our stock of

## Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything  
in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS,  
STERLING SILVER,  
ART POTTERIES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
TABLE CHINA, LAMPS,  
PLATED WARE,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
BRONZES, JARDINIERS,  
ART GLASS AND HOUSE  
FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.  
Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St.,  
Honolulu.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores of the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its superiority is attested by a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.  
Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fultons Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# FREAR NOW ATTACKED

## First Circuit Judge Is His Assailant.

# COURT FUNDS INVOLVED

## Chief Justice Smiles At His Subor- dinate's Attempt To Adver- tise Himself.

The Judge of the First Circuit Court has now attacked Chief Justice Frear. His letter making the attack and the Chief Justice's statement, together with Clerk of the Courts Henry Smith's explanation of methods, appear below.

Honolulu, Dec. 13, 1900.

Hon. G. F. Little, Circuit Judge.

My Dear Judge: I wrote you officially yesterday and in a purely formal way, endeavoring to give you the key to the situation. I am sure that you were misled by Smith's letter, else you would not have asked me to rescind my rule in regard to the handling of trust funds. Smith's letter to your clerk—a copy of which he states was sent to the other clerks—was written behind my back, evidently with Chief Justice Frear's approval, and was intended to be a criticism of a judicial act of mine. It was designed to create the impression on the clerks that I had by some unusual and arbitrary rule deprived the chief clerk of the power to use money, available and proper to be used for that purpose, for the purpose of paying the running expenses of the courts in the various circuits; whereas, in truth and in fact, the rule was only intended to conserve the trust funds belonging in the hands of the court.

Now that you have so kindly furnished me with a copy of Smith's letter to Porter, Frear takes the position that my rule was correct. The fact remains, however, that he permitted his clerk to review and criticize the rule in question behind my back upon a partial and incomplete statement of the facts.

Whoever heard of a clerk of a court seriously claiming the right to "temporarily divert" trust funds until the claim was made by Smith? In what other American community would such conduct be tolerated, either by the courts or by the community?

The truth is that not only have the trust funds of this court been used by the clerk in the past to carry on the operating expenses of the courts in the other circuits, but the Judges here in Honolulu have "between pay days" drawn from the office cash, leaving their due bills in place of the cash so withdrawn. This was of course, very convenient and very improper. My rule prevents the "temporary diversion" of trust funds in the hands of the court for any purpose.

I am pleased to note that upon what seems to be second thought, my rule commends itself to the approval of the Chief Justice, but whether it does or does not I shall go along just the same; neither the Chief Justice nor the chief clerk of the Judiciary Department will be permitted to run the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as long as I am its Presiding Judge. While bowing in becoming respect to the decisions of the Supreme Court at all times, the extra judicial opinions of its various members will have no terror for me. That is the only proper and self-respecting view to take.

Trusting that you now fully understand my position, I remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
A. S. HUMPHREYS,  
First Judge.

Chief Justice Frear's statement, when asked if he had anything to say in regard to Judge Humphreys' correspondence, was as follows: "There is really no occasion for saying anything. Judge Humphreys seems to have sought an excuse for erecting a wall of straw to knock down, and appears to have been even anxious to go out of his way to sling mud at others, apparently for purposes of self-advertising. He appears to be offended at a portion of Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Porter, which no one took as reflecting on him. Judge Humphreys spoke to me yesterday in this matter and I told him in substance that I had approved Mr. Smith's course in declining to send funds to the other circuits, and also that I had told Mr. Smith at the time he wrote to Mr. Porter that Judge Humphreys' order was all right and cut no figure in the matter and that the course proposed should be taken as a matter of correct practice independently of that order. I also wrote to Judge Little to that effect and Judge Humphreys said he had read my letter to Judge Little and thanked me for putting the matter as I had in that letter. To my surprise, though entirely in line with his past, Judge Humphreys came out in this morning's paper and, I understand, intends further to come out in the papers with an effusion of self-virtue and mud-slinging at others. He is seizing the occasion of certain correspondence between the clerks of two courts with which he has nothing to do as an occasion for publishing a lot of yellow matter of his own concoction to the community, merely because a small portion of that letter appeared to his mind to reflect on him, though no one ever intended that it should reflect on him. As for my connection with his order, I have never questioned its correctness or propriety to anyone or paid any attention to it and do not see that it should give Judge Humphreys so much trouble. As to my approving his order now on second thought, as he insinuates, he knew that I had approved it in my conversation with Mr. Smith two weeks ago and in my letter to Judge Little, which I wrote and Judge Humphreys read before he made the statement that I now approved on second thought or after he had heard from Judge Little."

Clerk Henry Smith's explanation was as follows:

I make the following explanation in regard to cash deposits in my hands as clerk of the Judiciary Department: The reply of Judge Humphreys to Judge Little would seem to indicate that I had been using "trust" funds to pay court term expenses with; whereas it is nothing of the kind. The widows' and orphans' funds are sacredly kept, as our books will show; what I have used was the cash deposited or "tendered" by litigants to await final judgment, bail money, cash bonds or other kindred deposits which all have to await final settlement of cases, and which are entered in our books under the head of general "deposits" and which belong to something like 400 accounts, which,

# ANEMIA

Pale, thin, weak, run-down,  
Low spirits, no appetite.  
Rosy and plump, fair  
strength, with pleasure in work,  
get hungry three times a day  
and like good food.

Which of these two pictures  
is yours?

There are ways to either  
condition. Skip the first, for  
nobody wants to be in it. If  
in it, the way to the second is  
Scott's emulsion of cod-liver  
oil, with proper attention to  
source of life.

We'll send you a bottle to try if you like.  
J. H. BOWEN, 220 Pearl Street, New York.

If they were simultaneously closed,  
would not justify my continuing to ad-  
vance cash to defray court expenses, as  
under the practice in question, the Aus-  
tinit Act prohibiting the Treasury from  
advancing any money, as was the cus-  
tom in years gone by.  
Moreover, it was not so much the re-  
cent order of Judge Humphreys as it  
was my anticipation (when I wrote to  
Mr. Porter in Hilo) that future orders  
might be made not only by a Judge of  
the Circuit Court, but might be made  
by the Chief Justice too, which would  
affect deposits other than trust funds.  
The custom of advancing the cash, as  
aforesaid, was purely voluntary, and I  
thought the time had arrived to dis-  
continue it irrespective of any order.  
This is now a new era, and past models  
are liable to be changed.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH.

# A REPLY TO THE INDEPENDENTS

The following are letters written to  
the Independent party by the Republi-  
can Territorial Central Committee in  
the matter of drafting a municipal  
charter:

December 3, 1900.

John K. Nakookoo, Secretary of the  
Home Rule Party, City.

Dear Sir—I have pleasure in ac-  
knowledging receipt of your kind favor  
of the 28th ult., covering resolution of  
your party as to appointment of com-  
mittee on municipal charter.

We shall hold a meeting of our ex-  
ecutive committee as soon as we can get  
a message from one of the other is-  
lands so as to form a quorum. Your  
letter will be considered then, and we  
shall make reply to your committee's  
proposition. Yours truly,

T. MCANTS STEWART.

Delivered at headquarters Independent  
party, December 4, by Charles Ka-  
leikau.

Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 11, 1900.

John K. Nakookoo, Esq., Secretary,  
Home Rule Party, City.

Dear Sir—Replying further to your  
kind favor of November 28, covering  
a proposition from your party for the  
appointment of a committee on mu-  
nicipal charter, we beg to say that at  
a meeting of the executive committee  
of the Republican party, held on yes-  
terday, being the first meeting since  
the receipt of your said favor, the fol-  
lowing resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the invitation of the  
Independent party be declined, and  
that a committee of thirty citizens be  
appointed by this committee to draw  
up a charter to be submitted to the  
Legislature on behalf of the Republi-  
can party."

You will permit us further to say  
that it is held by many, that the best  
results will be accomplished by work-  
ing along individual party lines with  
the hope of eventually reaching a har-  
monious determination of this matter.  
Very truly yours,

T. MCANTS STEWART,

Chairman pro tem.

E. R. HENDRY, Secretary.

Business of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A few minutes  
after the speaker, Mr. William Court  
Gully, had taken his chair, in the  
House of Commons this afternoon, the  
gentleman usher of the Black Rod,  
General Michael Biddulph, appeared  
and summoned the Commons to the  
House of Lords, where the Lord Chan-  
cellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read the  
Queen's speech, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It has  
become necessary to make further pro-  
vision for the expenses incurred by  
the operations of my armies in South  
Africa and China. I have summoned  
you to hold a special session in order  
that you may give your sanction to the  
enactment required for this purpose.  
You will not enter into other public  
matters requiring your attention until  
the ordinary meeting of Parliament in  
the spring."

A number of ladies were present at  
the proceedings in the House of Lords,  
but the peers present numbered less  
than a dozen, apart from the four  
royal commissioners representing the  
Queen, among whom was the Duke of  
Marlborough.

The ceremony was very brief.

HAYWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Presi-  
dent today sent the following nomina-  
tions to the Senate: Roy H. Cham-  
berlain, of Iowa, to be Collector of  
Internal Revenue, District of Hawaii;  
Benjamin H. Tate, of Montana, to be  
assayer in charge of the assay office  
at Helena, Mont. W. Irvin Shaw, of  
Pennsylvania, to be consul general of  
Singapore.

# THE GOSSIP OF LONDONERS

## Parliament May Give Roberts a Dukedom and a Grant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to  
the Tribune from London says:  
Parliament will be opened with old  
time formalities conducted in a non-  
partisan spirit. Sir James Ferguson  
will propose and Sir Joseph Pense will  
second the re-election of a radical  
speaker of a Unionist parliament, and  
Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-  
Bannerman will exchange courtesies  
and make a neat display of the ameni-  
ties of public life. Speaker Gully will  
express gratitude for the honor con-  
ferred and place himself at the ser-  
vice of the house.

Parliament is an antiquated machine  
and time is required for setting the  
wheels of exchange in motion. It will  
be the middle of the week before Great  
Britain on the address of the throne  
opens and writes are issued for the re-  
election of the three ministers who are  
in office for the first time. The incon-  
venience of this requirement for the  
re-election of a new minister is illus-  
trated by the fact that Mr. Broderick,  
as Secretary of War, is an indispen-  
sible figure for the debates on the  
finances of the campaign. The Liberal  
front bench will probably abstain from  
moving an amendment to the address,  
but discipline cannot be enforced  
among the Radicals, who can hardly  
resist temptation to harass Mr. Cham-  
berlain. As the Irish Nationalists have  
abandoned the field until Christmas,  
the business session will not be blocked  
and Mr. Healy's main function will be  
to provide entertainment for listless  
benches, if he persists in separating  
himself from his colleagues and defy-  
ing Mr. O'Brien.

Popular curiosity is aroused as to the  
marks of national gratitude that will  
be conferred on Lord Roberts for his  
services in South Africa. It is rumored  
that he may even receive the honor  
of a dukedom and that parliament will  
be asked to vote him the sum of £100,-  
000. The veteran Field Marshal is ex-  
pected to arrive home in a few weeks'  
time and the matter of the grant will  
probably be before the house when it  
meets in February.

No further news has been received  
with regard to the situation in South  
Africa, but it is believed that an or-  
ganized attempt to corner DeWet is  
proceeding.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Manchester  
Guardian today says it understands  
Queen Victoria has decided to confer  
a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that  
parliament will be asked to vote him  
£100,000.

PARLIAMENT IS OPEN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The opening of  
the initial session of the fifteenth parlia-  
ment of Queen Victoria occurred at 2  
o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal  
affair and of little public interest.  
A small crowd assembled to see the  
beefeater, who carried out the usual  
search for possible conspirators in the  
vaults beneath the houses of parlia-  
ment, with the customary ceremonial,  
and with the customary result. There  
was likewise the usual competition of  
zealous members of parliament to be  
first on the scene and J. C. McDona,  
Conservative member for the Rother-  
hithe division of Southwark, easily se-  
cured the choice of seats, arriving in  
the house at midnight.

Although the only business before the  
house was the election of a speaker,  
the attendance of members was good,  
in spite of the absence of the Irish  
members. Mr. Balfour, the Govern-  
ment leader in the house and First  
Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Cham-  
berlain, the Secretary of State for the  
colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock  
and were cordially welcomed by their  
supporters. Sir William Vernon Har-  
court and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,  
the Liberal leader in the house,  
were similarly greeted from the opposi-  
tion benches.

Cera Michael Biddulph, the gentle-  
man usher of the Black Rod, appeared  
a few minutes later and summoned the  
members of the upper house to hear  
the reading of the Queen's commission  
directing the election of a speaker.  
There was no opposition to the re-  
election of William Court Gully for a third  
term. Congratulatory speeches fol-  
lowed. Tuesday and Wednesday will  
be mainly devoted to swearing in mem-  
bers.

The real work of the session will be-  
gin Thursday with the reading of the  
Queen's speech and the debates on the  
reply to the address from the throne  
in both houses.

The House of Commons adjourned  
until 2:45 p. m. tomorrow. Only a  
handful of persons attended the open-  
ing of the House of Lords, the dusky  
surroundings of which, however, were  
brightened by the presence of a num-  
ber of ladies. The Lord Chancellor,  
the Earl of Halsbury, promptly de-  
spatched the Black Rod to summon the  
Commons. On the arrival the royal  
commission was read and the Lord  
Chancellor directed the Commons to  
return to the house and elect a speaker.  
When this brief ceremony was over  
the House of Lords suspended busi-  
ness.

GEN. EAGAN RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Brigadier  
General Charles P. Eagan, commissary  
general, was today restored to duty by  
the President and at once placed on  
the retired list.

The order issued by the President  
remitted the unexpired portion of his  
sentence and restored him to "a status  
of duty with station in this city."  
This order was immediately followed  
by one issued by General Miles an-  
nouncing that General Eagan has been  
placed on the retired list today on his  
own application, after thirty years ser-  
vice.

In order to review the testimony be-  
fore giving a verdict, Judge Wilcox put  
the case of Joe Lopez, charged with  
selling liquor without a license, over  
until tomorrow forenoon, although the  
case was really finished in the Police  
Court.

The Paris Exposition Commissioners  
were guests of President McKinley on  
their return.

# A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:  
"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."  
From the Advertiser, Astell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

# WILL BE BURNED ALIVE.

## Probable Fate of the Man Who Tor- tured His Daughter.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Dec. 6.—William Gibson, the man who has been long sought for torturing and killing his daughter, was captured yesterday at Irwin Hill, Carter county, and was brought to the house of Sheriff Davis, who resides about two miles outside the city, after dark. County Judge L. T. Everett made an order removing the prisoner for safe keeping to May-  
ville. Deputy Sheriff William Gieger and Jailer I. S. Hurd left the city for Russell, Ky., where they will take the train for Mayville.

Further along the line the train was boarded and the coaches searched, but no sign of the prisoners was found by the searchers. At various points crowds are collected waiting for the news of the capture of the prisoner by the mob, and it is certain that if he should be taken he will be burned alive. It is thought the officers having heard of the stationing of the

# OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

## Are just the right kind of SHOES for RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

# THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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"Michstove,"  
Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

# HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

## The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

# Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets, finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

# Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

# Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

# Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

# Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

# Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

# J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

# Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

# Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies



## THE LABOR QUESTION.

The misgivings of the public over the Porto Rico labor experiment are increased by the news that the coming field hands are of a wretched and degenerate sort, from whom little work and much vice may be expected. From the first the Advertiser has opposed going to Porto Rico for plantation labor on these very grounds. Monopoly in blood, combining the wickedness and laziness of the low-class Spaniards and negroes whence they sprang, filthy and ungovernable, the Porto Ricans will do no work that they can avoid and are liable to resent pressure with their knives. It ought to have been noted but one look at the prostrate agriculture of Porto Rico itself and at the percentage of disease and crime among the inhabitants to warn the Hawaiian planters against having anything to do with such a people.

Fortunately, the first consignment from Porto Rico is not large, and it may be the last. We surmise that importations will stop in their case as quickly as they did with the Galicians. But what then? If Porto Ricans and their congeners are ruled out, the planters must decide between white men and black. The latter may not be procurable, for the Southern planters want to keep their own field hands, thus eventually forcing the planters to make the serious effort, which has so long been withheld except in the case of the German and Galician importations, to get labor from the northern white races.

That labor would be the salvation of Hawaii, agriculturally, commercially and socially. One cannot, in view of the German experiment, and the success of the Wahiawa colony, respect the argument that white men are disqualified for field work in Hawaii. Experiment shows that the difference between the quality of endurance needed for such labor here and in the interior valleys of California and in the Mississippi valley is in favor of Hawaii. White men can stand the toll of trade wind islands; the question which bothers the planters is their terms? Planters are willing to pay good wages but might not responsible white men demand a chance to go into can-growing and cutting on the co-operative plan?

Suppose they did? Is it not good business policy to accept smaller dividends for the sake of larger crops, quicker service, immunity from strikes, and a sober, decent and industrious white citizenship? Would not that sort of thing pay better than continuous uncertainty and trouble with the lowest types of human kind? At any rate we are sure the islands as a whole would be better off for the innovation, and that they will be very much worse off if they are compelled to take the laziness of all the Latin races and add them to the perplexities of the race problem as it stands.

## SUGAR PROSPECTS.

The agreement reached by France, Germany and Austria to abandon the export duty on sugar confers an obvious benefit upon cane-producing countries. Under the bounty law the raising of sugar beets, an industry which the first Napoleon began—or revived—in France when the British blockade cut off supplies of cane sugar from abroad, has risen to great proportions in middle Europe. In 1894, when Mulhall gave his last estimates to the public, the best sugar production of France had reached 575,000 metric tons; of Germany, 1,350,000; of Austria-Hungary, 845,000. Much of this sugar went to swell the imports of the United States which, in 1895, amounted to 604,686,985 pounds of best product, valued at \$14,048,914, exclusive, of course, of the cane sugar importations valued at \$69,817,286. With an export bounty to inspire them and the enormous American market showing a deficit in local production (including Hawaii) of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, the European farmers were steadily increasing their output. We are now about to witness a turn of the tide. With the export bounty off, European production will be steadily curtailed and there will be a better market, or one less in danger of competition, for American growers. It is figured at New York that Cuba and Porto Rico will be greatly benefited, though Cuba has no present right or certain prospect of entering its sugar free of duty. The New York classification ought to include Hawaii, which has as much reason as Porto Rico to rejoice.

Fresh fish are being imported from the Coast in increasing volume. It would not be a bad idea at the same time, to import a few score fishermen and set them at work on our teeming sea-banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that Hawaii will need over half a million dollars for Federal buildings, surveys, etc. If Congress will take the same view of it, Hawaii will assure that body later on of its distinguished consideration. But between a prospect and the money in hand is a wide field of uncertainty.

The French Chauvinists are after England now and are letting Germany alone. Gen. Mercier, who was smothered in the Dreyfus case, is trying to restore himself to popular favor by urging the nation to turn its mind upon the invasion of England, a task which he regards as lightly as Napoleon III. did the invasion of Germany. It is indicative of Mercier's mental attitude that he counts on the routing of British sailors to reduce the fighting spirit and efficiency of the British channel squadron. If the Chauvinists believe that they are capable of believing in anything except the saving grace of humor.

## THE KAHN BILL.

The greatest possible harm could be done to Hawaii by the passage of the Kahn bill, which would place on Molokai a national institution. We have already spoken of the damage to the reputation of Hawaii as a place to visit for pleasure or to settle in for business. Thanks to local evidence few Mainlanders know anything about our leper reserves; but if the Kahn bill passes and each state acquires a right to send its leper hordes, the name of Hawaii will begin to collide in the public mind with the idea of a lazaretto. It will not be Molokai but Hawaii that will be named as the living grave of the victims of the world's most hideous malady; and then strangers will shun us as they now shun the Andaman Islands or the evil places in Central India where also lepers are imprisoned.

Again, if desperate white men, afflicted with the most incurable disease, are sent to the settlement they will turn the place into an inferno. Now the inhabitants, being mostly of the gentle and amiable race native to these islands, are easily controlled; but who could control the savage beasts whom the States are asked to turn loose in that little community of the living dead? Could the priests and sisters who have come to Molokai for life daunt with them? And where are there unfortunates men whom the Government could hire to live there as guardians of the peace? It cannot be that the Federal Government would simply hand its lepers and let them shift for themselves and prey upon the poor people already on the ground. Yet how could the necessary peace regulations be enforced? Now the lepers make no trouble. But white men from the slums of American cities would need to feel at all times the heavy hand of military law, yet soldiers, rather than garrison the dreadful settlement would mutiny.

We urge the Governor of the Territory, the Delegate in Congress, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the great commercial houses and the Legislature if it meets soon enough, to protest against the Kahn bill in the most vigorous terms. Better another plague or even a visitation of war than the success of such a measure of permanent injury to this group.

A. S. Humphreys is short one initial. He should have had another S.

Congress and Parliament opened on the same day. No doubt Mr. Bryan will see in this another sign of that destructive Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The Republican party does not care to divide responsibility with the Wilcox-Kaula-Emmeluth group for any character they may frame, nor will it be a tall for any other party's kite. Republicans have but one duty to perform and that is to stand off a charter so long as it is wanted by others as an instrument of plunder. It is better to go down in such a battle than to aid an organized banditti to make spoil of the taxpayers.

The Kaiser grows wiser with age. In 1895 his telegram recognizing the independence of the Transvaal almost brought on a war with England, and he was obliged to rush for cover and cry quils. Now, when Mr. Krueger asks the mild favor of an audience, the Kaiser ruthlessly rebuffs him. Evidently Wilhelm's green and salad days are over, and he has given practical politics the right of way over knight errantry.

E. M. Boyd, formerly of the First American Bank, has gone to Washington as the representative of the Advertiser and the Los Angeles Herald. He was formerly Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle and has been successful in that capacity by his Bennett, brother of Frederick Bennett, formerly of this paper. Mr. Boyd is an excellent newspaper man and his Washington letters will be read with interest and satisfaction here.

The hint given Bryan by Chairman Jones and Vice Chairman Stone that he had better go out of the presidential field and give some other Democrat a show, will probably be lost on the Nebraska statesman. Bryan has set his heart on the presidency, and may be expected to illustrate the maxim: "Once a candidate, always a candidate." Just now he would seem to have no chance at all, but if times should tighten up again and money grow scarce, there might be a way to resurrect his boom.

The moral influence of a big battle-ship was never shown to better advantage than in the quick results which followed the arrival of the Kentucky at Smyrna. The American claim for indemnity against the Porte had been pending for years, and diplomacy had vainly plied its arts to bring about a settlement. Finally the Kentucky cast anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, and in less than a week the Turk had agreed to pay the American bill and give this country a ship-building contract besides. Great is Uncle Sam, the collector, and the broadside is his prophet.

The news from our special correspondent that Congressman Kahn will press his bill to make Molokai a national leper settlement should stimulate the Chamber of Commerce to send a delegation to Washington to combat the measure. Hawaii cannot afford to take the reputation which would come to it after the enactment of such a law, nor does it want the leprosy, which is now slowly disappearing, to be perpetuated here. All in all, the Kahn undertaking is a most serious attack upon the prosperity of this group.

That Delegate Wilcox can have no real influence at Washington is a fact which it needs no press telegram to announce. Wilcox belongs to no recognized American party, he is opposed to Republicanism and Democracy as well as to Americanism itself, and he cannot vote on legislative matters. He will be a sort of tolerated Utilitarian in the Capitol, a target for passing jests and a hindrance rather than a help to the interests of Hawaii. Curiosity may give him a sort of prominence for a few days or a few weeks, but he is certain to sink out of view before the short session draws to a close.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF THE HEALTH BOARD

Dr. J. H. Raymond Took the Office Yesterday Afternoon.



Dr. JAMES H. RAYMOND was yesterday elected president of the Board of Health to succeed E. C. Winston, who resigned the office. The election of Dr. Raymond was unanimous and there was a feeling manifested that the new head of the health affairs was a man of high caliber and of the public would be served. On Tuesday Dr. Raymond was commissioned by Governor Dole as a member of the Health Board.

Upon receiving his commission Dr. Raymond said that he was likely to be absent from Honolulu for several weeks at a time in the early part of the coming year, but he would serve upon the board nevertheless if the Governor would accept the condition. This was agreed to and Dr. Raymond took his seat with the rest of the members yesterday afternoon. He was warmly welcomed. When his name was mentioned toward the close of yesterday's business the young physician said that he would be out of the city after January 15 for four weeks. The board, however, thought a president pro tem could be appointed during his absence and his election took place.

In accepting the chair Dr. Raymond thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him. "It is a duty of the president," he said, "to be with that appreciation of kindly feeling which you have manifested toward me and I will do the best I can to be guided by your advice and do everything in my power to conserve the interests of the public."

The new President is a man of high standing in the medical profession both here and on the mainland, where he was an instructor in Rush College, Chicago. His knowledge of sanitation and the practical ideas on the subject will be of great benefit to the Health Department.

hand of fellowship to those who had been their enemies. "When blessed peace is restored," said Dr. Raymond, "you will tell them that we are all one in one country, that we have one interest and that we honor them. They have been fighting for a wrong cause, having been induced to do so by their misguided ruler. Nevertheless we honor them for fighting for the liberty we ourselves thoroughly believe in. And now, in the spirit of liberty, truth, justice and freedom, we are prepared to extend these privileges which other Englishmen value to those who have been fighting against us."

AFRIKANDER CONGRESS. WORCESTER, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Dec. 5.—The attendance at the Afrikaner Congress tomorrow is expected to be fully 4,000. The hotels are already filled to their capacity. The Afrikaners ridicule the idea of trouble. They say they can surely air their grievances without resorting to violence. They are greatly incensed at the posting of guns in positions commanding the meeting place. The shops surrounding the town are crowded with artillery and troops with cannon have been posted on Galloway Hill and Surprise Hill.

The Government is distributing broadcast a leaflet showing up the falsity of many of the anti-British stories and pointing out the hopelessness of the Boer resistance, as the British hold 14,000 prisoners and all the principal towns in the two republics.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES. LONDON, Dec. 4.—General Kitchenor reports from South Africa that the mounted troops of General Knox were engaged all day long Sunday with part of General De Wet's forces north of Bethulie. The Boers, he added, were headed off and retired in a northeasterly direction.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE COMING. It is to be Laid by the Close of the Year Nineteen Hundred and Two.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Pacific Cable Company has accepted on behalf of the government of Great Britain, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, the bid of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to make and lay a cable from Vancouver to Queensland and New Zealand, via Fanning, Fiji and Norfolk Islands, for £1,795,000, the work to be finished by the end of 1902.

OUR OWN MUST WAIT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Inquiry among representatives from different parts of the country leads to the belief that the House bill to subsidize a private company to lay the Pacific cable will not pass. This will be made sure if the ship subsidy bill is passed, as the word subsidy exercises a potent spell over many members. The original Senate bill providing for government construction of the cable and control by the Navy Department seems to be favored, but the opinion is expressed that no cable bill will pass on account of lack of time.

ROOM PAUL AT THE HAGUE. He is Received With Distinguished Honors.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—At the opening of the second chamber today the President, J. Gieschman, said: "President Krueger arrives here today. He will take up his residence here. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome in its name the President to our country and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy."

The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos. Mr. Krueger arrived here today and was greeted at the station by the Burgomaster and Counselor. A choir of 600 men and girls chanted Psalm 72, verses 6, 7 and 11.

The former President and his suite then repaired to the royal waiting room, where the Burgomaster warmly welcomed them in a brief speech. Then followed Del Spink, president of the local South African Association, in a long welcoming address, assuring Mr. Krueger of the deep sympathy of the entire Dutch nation. "Who had," he said, "so greatly though vainly, hoped that the great powers who recently assembled at the peace conference would not have permitted that in South Africa the right of nations, the right of war and civil law should be trampled under foot or a little nation be sacrificed in an unequal combat in defense of its existence."

The address, after a long eulogy of the heroism of the Boers, proceeded to liken Mr. Krueger to William the Silent, who sacrificed everything for the welfare of his people, and concluded:

"May your reliance on the Almighty, similar to that of the Prince of Orange, support you, Mr. President. In the proud fight for right and liberty, and may the liberty of your nation crown your courage. Then will Great Britain have learned the lesson of how dangerous it is to attempt to throttle the independence of a free nation."

Mr. Krueger, his suite and the reception committee proceeded in open carriages to the Hotel des Indes, which was resplendent with flags and bunting. There a bevy of ladies, headed by the Baroness van Harinxman, greeted the Boer statesman and a chair came a hyacinth.

Mr. Krueger then mounted the staircase, preceded by three girls strewing blossoms. On his arrival in the reception room the Baroness presented Mr. Krueger with a bouquet. The first chamber has authorized its President to welcome Mr. Krueger in behalf of the House as proof of its sympathy.

ROBERTS' OLIVE BRANCH. DURBAN, Dec. 6.—Lord Roberts sailed for Cape Town today. Prior to his departure, Lord Roberts made a speech, during the course of which he adjured his hearers to hold out the

## "Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bennett, Coalspring, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills pure liver life; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## SUBSIDY BILL AND CANAL ACT

They May Clash in the Senate With Unfortunate Results.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate steering committee today decided to give the Hanna-Frye ship-subsidy bill the right of way tomorrow and unless Senator Morgan, father of the Nicaragua canal bill, withdraws completely, a sharp skirmish is inevitable. Senator Frye at 2 o'clock will move to substitute the subsidy bill for the Nicaragua bill as the special order of business for December 10th. According to information tonight, Morgan will be on hand to oppose such a motion to the bitter end. Morgan remarked the other day that he was getting old and could not afford to postpone the Nicaragua bill any longer.

Senator Hanna is credited with being the motive power behind the subsidy bill, and especially as the author of the plan to substitute it for the Nicaragua canal bill, which he does not especially favor. Morgan will be aided in his fight by a number of Republicans who do not want the subsidy bill, at least in its present shape. Among these senators is Perkins, who declares he will offer an amendment to the subsidy bill when it comes up.

Morgan's fight is seriously complicated by the fact that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is intensely unpopular, but apparently must be disposed of before canal legislation can be considered. Pettigrew and Allen are waiting to fight the subsidy bill and may use the Nicaragua bill as a club to whack their friends Frye and Hanna.

## AILMENTS OF THE PONTIFF

A Disputed Report of Another Operation for Tumor.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Messenger says Dr. Mazzoni performed a slight operation yesterday on a tumor underneath the Pontiff's arm.

The Messenger asserts that the health of the Pope has not been altogether satisfactory for some time past, and he has occasionally suffered in the part where he was operated upon in 1898, which caused his physicians to perform a slight operation yesterday. It removed the pain.

The Pope has been merely recommended to rest for a few days, according to the paper mentioned. On the other hand, a semi-official statement says the Pope's health is perfect, and that he continues his numerous receptions without fatigue.

The only incident, according to the semi-official statement, was that the Pope, a month ago, while examining a heavy object dropped it on his left toe. He said nothing until this week, when he told his physicians he felt a pain in walking, and Doctors Laponi and Mazzoni dressed the bruise. The Pope today is quite well and it is incorrect to say that the operation of 1898 is giving him any trouble, as only a healthy scar remains.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUQUINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahaiku, Hana, Ha-moa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of:

Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 35 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

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## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental &amp; Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

NIPPON MARU	DEC. 15	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 18
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 28
COPTIC MARU	DEC. 22	GAELIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 16
GAELIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 28
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 5
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 13
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 18
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 24	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6		

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# HAWAII'S FUTURE.

## Probable Action of the Present Congress.

### ALL LEPEERS MAY BE SENT HERE

#### Measure for Making Molokai the Dumping Ground for the Nation.

#### Federal Buildings, Revenue Cutter, Pacific Cable and Effect of Wilcoxism on Investments.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Despite the fact that away from the center of the strife one feels out of it, Hawaii will be in the center of many a battle legislative during the short term of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will open Monday and until the 4th of March next engage the best efforts of nearly 1,000 citizens. Of course there are not so many members of both branches of Congress but to see the efforts being made in the various departments to prepare the work, the figures which must stand as the basis for Congressional action and the recommendations of the chiefs of the bureau of the Government, brings realization that the time of the term means that there is a constant draft upon the resources of every department to meet the demands of the legislative branch.

Friends of Hawaii who have stood by the new Territory in the fights of the past are still active in their interest and promise to again show their feeling of sympathy when the time of legislation comes. Even with a Wilcox on the floor there will be no lack of the old time friends who will stand ready to introduce and push to passage any legislation which is needed for the Islands. Few bills for the general government of the Islands are certain of introduction now, although there are many in contemplation. In a general way these may be said to bear upon the land question and to have for their object the making more nearly like that of the other Territories the basis of the holding of the public domain.

One of the measures which will be introduced in all probability but which will be put over in the stress of the business of a short term will be that of Congressman Kahn of California for the taking over by the general Government of the leper settlement and the assembling there of all those suffering from the same affliction from all parts of the United States. There has been no general discussion of such a measure but it was outlined on the stump by Kahn and he says he thinks that such a change will be for the best both on the part of the Islands and the general Government. The placing of the settlement under the specific control of the Marine Hospital service would insure the most scientific care of the unfortunate and there would be no danger of the relaxation of any of the segregation laws.

First in importance, however, of all the bills which will come up for the consideration of the Congress at this time will be the appropriations as outlined in the report of the Secretary of the Territory to the President. These estimates reached the Treasury Department too late to be incorporated in the regular book of such estimates but have been made the subject of a special communication to Congress by the Secretary of the Territory. In no way have they been changed or amended and I was assured today by one of the chiefs of that department that there would be no more changes taken in the effort to have the money asked for given at this time. Of the subjects considered as of paramount importance now the purchase of a site for a Federal building for Honolulu, the erection of a new postoffice and custom house at Hilo and the enlargement of the harbor facilities at the Capital are in advance but the extension of the light-house system to the Pearl Harbor opening work will come close to the front.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, is of the opinion that only by direct legislation may there be sent to the Islands a cutter for the use of the collector of customs in patrolling the coast for possible smugglers. The service is now on the regular basis which was established for the safeguarding of the continental sea coast. Recently there have been many demands made upon this branch for the detailing of vessels for the use of the War Department, which is called for the customs revenues in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. But in such case the cutters which were asked have been refused for the reason that the service has not the expansion capacity to permit the sending of vessels to those coasts. So in the case of Hawaii though there has been no recommendation from the special agent in charge of that establishment that there should be a vessel nothing may be done until there has been made by Congress such provision as will permit the expansion of the service.

Much regret is felt in circles well informed as to the probable point of the meeting of the Island Legislature in the spring over the presence in Honolulu of a majority for the Independence. There is expressed a fear that

there may be such pressure as to pass over the head of the Governor some measures which will make it very hard for the Islands to keep to the front in the coming speedy investment of money which have been thrown on the market by the re-election of President McKinley. Some men here who have read of the measures before Congress campaign made by Wilcox and his associates are of the opinion that the little Eastern money sent to the Islands will be lost through the action of the Independent majority knows how to use its power and determination that there will be no conservative legislation against the sugar industries.

#### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The advocates of a Pacific cable under the ownership and control of the United States Government will make a determined fight at the opening of this session of Congress for a hearing and vote upon the bill now before the lower House, and the prospects are that in the event of a vote being given it will result in the authorization of the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu immediately, with the completion of the line to the Asiatic coast as soon as possible to secure further legislation. It is the temper of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that there should be no further delay for the starting of the work and as there are few men in Congress who do not think that the Government should own and control the line, that plan seems to be assured. In the way of the acceptance of the Cable bill at this session is the shortness of the time for the consideration of business, and there is so much to be done that some things must be hurriedly over. It is not too much to say, however, that there is a serious intention on the part of some of the leaders on the Republican side to endeavor to push through the bill, even if the amount of money involved will preclude the authorization of more than the line to Honolulu at this time.

## DID SHE DIE OF POISONING?

Something of a mystery shrouds the sudden death of Miss Clara Schneider at Waikiki yesterday.

Miss Schneider was a young woman, about twenty-three years of age, who was employed in the family of Paul Neumann. The family has of late been staying on the C. L. Carter premises at Waikiki, near Sans Souci.

Yesterday morning Miss Schneider did not make her appearance as usual and one of the family went to the door of her room and knocked. There was no reply to repeated knockings, and the family finally becoming alarmed, the door was forced open.

The young woman was found lying upon her bed, fully dressed and apparently asleep. An attempt was made to awake her, but this proved unsuccessful, and Dr. Walters was immediately sent for. It was seen that something was wrong, and that the girl had probably been in an unconscious condition for some time.

Dr. Walters, upon his arrival, made an examination and did all in his power to bring the girl to consciousness, but with no success.

At five minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon she died.

Miss Schneider was in apparently perfect health when she retired Tuesday night, and was in good spirits. When she was discovered unconscious in her room, the door had been locked and she had removed none of her clothing, apparently having felt ill at the time of her retiring.

A post-mortem examination was held at the morgue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Drs. Walters and Emerson conducted the examination. Fluids of the stomach were given to the Territorial chemist, Dr. Shoy, for examination, as it is suspected that the death was due to poisoning. It is thought that morphine was probably the drug used. Whether the poison was administered by the victim herself, and with suicidal intent, is not known.

When the chemist has completed his examination the coroner's jury will return a verdict. The jurors viewed the body yesterday afternoon and have been discharged until called.

The funeral of Miss Clara Schneider will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams.

**A DARING TRY FOR JEWELRY DROPS MEDICINE TO BE MARRIED**

A bold attempt was made to rob the store of Frank Kruger, the jeweler and watchmaker, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets early yesterday morning. Mr. Kruger had a stock of diamonds and watches valued at \$2,000 which he shortly ago got in for Christmas. He had displayed them in his window, even going so far as to leave them in the showcase all night. For some unaccountable reason he withdrew them night before last, which act of thoughtfulness saved him, undoubtedly, from robbery.

The burglar smashed a hole in the plate glass large enough to admit a man's head. He got nothing for his trouble, evidently being frightened when he saw the police.

# DEAD FROM THE CALABASH POLISH

## Thomas Mitchell Bought Wood Alcohol To Work With And Drank It.

Another victim of the unrestricted sale of methylated spirits in Honolulu was stretched out upon the Queen's Hospital morgue slab last evening after 5 o'clock. His name is Thomas Mitchell, aged 28 years, and he was a well-known young man about town. On Sunday last Mitchell was a healthy man. Upon that day he drank methylated spirits, otherwise known as wood alcohol, from a root beer bottle. Half of the bottle was emptied by him. Monday he was very sick and shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning he presented himself at the Queen's Hospital in a pitiable condition. He was able to talk intelligently, gave his name, told what he had drunk, and spoke of his condition. He said that he had bought a bottle of alcohol from a local drug store to be used in polishing calabashes. While engaged in this work he slipped from the bottle at first, then took copious draughts from it, and finally emptied—drained it. He believed that he drank it, a little more than half the bottle. At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the young man became unconscious, and from that time on until 5 o'clock he was in a stupor relieved only by death. A coroner's jury was impaneled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last evening composed of the following persons: Fred. Smith, Chas. Tobin, S. Kuby, Thos. McKeague, G. A. Bower, Chas. Dickinson. They visited the hospital and viewed the remains. The two brothers of the deceased were present and told the story of the young man's thirst for liquor which caused his death. The inquest will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The coroner's jury which spent nearly a week in ascertaining the cause of the deaths of the four Portuguese on Punchbowl, came to the conclusion that methylated spirits had much to do with their tragic demise. They framed in their verdict upon the death of "Joe" Silva, a strong recommendation that the Board of Health ask of the Legislature that methylated spirits, Cuban spirits and other like liquors, be placed upon the restricted sale list. Alcohol is sold by the drug stores now under special conditions and the name of the buyer is always recorded. Death after death has occurred by the drinking of methylated spirits, and it is considered more fatal in its effects than the pure alcohol in larger quantities.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who attended Mitchell, gave a certificate of death giving the cause as "alcoholic poisoning." Under these circumstances no post-mortem will be held.

## THE KAISER SNUBS KRUEGER

### A Serious Check to Oom Paul's Plans of Intervention.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Mr. Krueger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communique, says: "Mr. Krueger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake. It would be even a greater crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Krueger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the same note to this effect this afternoon.

The Emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Krueger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne today.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special from Cologne says Mr. Krueger, after he had received Emperor William's telegram, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "Friends of the Boers":

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstance which prevents His Majesty from receiving me today will become more favorable later. I shall never cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I will stay some time at The Hague and will then renew my request and this time the Emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Krueger was very sad and afterwards retired to his apartment in tears.

## Dr. S. Dow, of Kona, Will Sail To Wed Mss Els on.

Dr. R. E. Sandow, the popular medical practitioner on the Garden Isle, has officially announced that he is to be married. In a letter to the Board of Health asking for leave of absence as the agent of the board on the Island of Maui the physician tells his reason for making the request. The board, which had anticipated something more terrible than the doctor's going away to the Coast to wed a pretty daughter of California, smiled when the news was broken to them and there was a general outburst of hands and a vigorous nodding of heads when the President graciously put a motion to them asking whether they approved of Dr. Sandow's leaving his post of duty.

The doctor said in his communication that he contemplated making a trip to the United States as provided. He will return in February. With the board's permission he will leave his work as agent of the board in the hands of Mr. Sandow. He stated that the latter had made an application for a license to practice medicine and it was understood that it was to be granted. The board acquiesced in this arrangement and Dr. Sandow is free to seek his way to the Coast to wed. He will marry Miss Elston, sister of Charles Elston, assistant principal of the High school. This young lady is said to be the daughter of a wealthy family in the Islands but summer and winter on Kauai met Dr. Sandow and her fate.

## MONEY NEEDED FOR THE YEAR

### The Probable Receipts and Expenditures of the Territory.

The following is the estimate of Treasurer Lansing on the probable receipts and necessary expenditures of the Territory for the next twelve months:

Estimate of Government Income for 1901.	
Licenses	\$ 200,000
Revenue stamps, filing corporation papers and corporation articles, etc.	100,000
Registry of Conveyances	20,000
Bureau of Taxes, from all sources	1,500,000
Land rents, etc., through Public Works office	45,000
Water Works, Honolulu	85,000
Water Works, Waikuku, Hilo, Laupahoehoe, Kohala	7,500
Market receipts	12,000
Harbor Master's receipts	150,000
Towage, Pilotage and wharfage	65,000
Fines, penalties and costs	1,500
Storage, power, sewerage	1,500
Board of Education, book accounts, interest and rents	4,500
Public Land office, rents and interest and office fees	100,000
Total	\$2,289,000
Total Government expenditures	35,000
Grand total	\$2,324,000

### RECAPITULATION

Of running expenses of the Government, 1900 and 1901; salaries, pay rolls and incidentals as per Appropriation bill:

Permanent settlements	\$ 1,000
Judiciary Department	75,000
Governor's and Secretary's offices	118,000
Treasurer's office, including interest on bonded indebtedness	255,000
Auditor's office	18,000
Tax office	54,000
Attorney General's Department	47,100
Department of Public Instruction	357,200
Department Public Works	188,700
Commissioner Public Lands	15,940
Bureau of Survey	39,455
Bureau of Conveyances	10,325
Bureau of Water Works	48,150
Board of Health	292,437
Forest and Nurseries	15,800
Public Grounds	11,332
Fire Department	52,100
Total	\$1,861,613

### Wireless Telegraph Scheme.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is reported that Marconi is arranging to erect wireless telegraph stations along the route from Great Britain to Australia to enable voyagers to send and receive messages daily throughout the trip. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for the necessary rights to enable Marconi to erect stations at Cape Point, the Lizard, Ushant, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Alexandria, Aden, Cocos Islands and Australian waters. The promoters predict they will be able to transmit telegrams at 4 cents a word.

### HOW TO CURE CROUP.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near America, Duchesne county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine relief to the child's mother, and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Chamberlain Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agent, H. T.

A large number of articles at the Kaala detention camp and Aala warehouse, relief of the plague, will be disposed of at public auction. Most of the equipment was sent to the Leper Settlement some time ago.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Czar is convalescing. Just, Jackson is recovering. Dawson is recovering with his men. Sugar—Raw, refined, steady. The Chilean Cabinet has resigned. Americans now control London meat prices. The Southern rebellion in China is reviving. One of Mormon Lorenzo Snow's wives has died. Lord Roberts has left Durban for Cape Town. Vickers' sons & Maugh may buy out the Cramptons. Krueger left Cologne for The Hague on December 6.

A bill has been introduced to make Oklahoma a State. Miners near Kelly's Mouth, B. C., have been eaten by wolves. Krueger will make no further attempt to see the Kaiser. Lord and Esau may be cornered at Chicago by the Cudahys. It is reported that 2,000 Boers are surrounded east of Pretoria in the Transvaal. The Kalkan expedition was a failure, the Chinese evading battle. Relatives of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, will contest his will. Mrs. L. N. N. Stevens has been re-elected President of the W. C. T. U. Maurice Thompson, the author, is dangerously ill at his home in Indiana. George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts may be the next Ambassador to Italy. The Alameda, which left Sydney on December 3, is bringing £300,000 in specie.

All in all \$1,000,000 have been sent from America to India for famine relief. Two men lost their lives in a wreck on the Northern Pacific at Rocker, Mont. The Canal Commission makes an emphatic indorsement of the Nicaragua route. Galveston is threatened with a typhoid epidemic owing to insanitary conditions. The Dewey Arch Committee has disbanded and will return money to subscribers. An American syndicate will spend millions in London building electric railways. Commodore Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., retired, is seriously ill at Yonkers, N. Y.

In a Southern Pacific collision near Suisun, Cal., seven were killed and many hurt. Columbia University will give the degree of B. S. to students, who qualify in pedagogy.

The summer's clean-up of the Cariboo mines, British Columbia, are over a third of a million. The House Military Committee will make a strong anti-canteen amendment to Root's Army bill. Senator Clay of Georgia has introduced a bill to admit free of duty articles controlled by trusts.

Miss Alta Rockefeller is growing new ear drums under the care of the most famous doctor in Vienna.

Missionaries and others who went through the siege protest against lenient treatment of China.

Gella Niclaus, who sued George Gould for \$40,000, is now suing her husband for a separation.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has pardoned Generals White and Marshall upon the payment of \$5,000 fine each.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Louisville, Ky.

Five masked men robbed the office of the Western Lumber Co., at Portland, Ore., and got away with \$5,000.

In Los Angeles the Democrats elected the Mayor but the Republicans got seven of the nine Councilmen.

Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang has been deprived of his rank by Imperial edict but left in command of his troops.

Millionaire J. Sloan Fassett of New York has gone to Mexico to develop his mining and railway interests there.

The Columbia University football team will not go to California for want of a cash guarantee from Berkeley.

In a duel at Williamson, W. V., a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Wohl, shot David Stokes, a lawyer, and was himself killed.

The small German force at Paoing Fu lost twenty killed and many wounded. They were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.

Telegraphers on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad are out on strike. Beckham's plurality in Kentucky is 3,689.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores are now connections of the Panama Railroad.

A big strike of gold has been made on Yellow river, a tributary of the Yukon. Bandits are holding up Vancouver citizens in broad daylight.

Lord Rosebery will resume the leadership of the Liberal party, his court and Morley will not pledge themselves to support his policy.

Bishop Potter's anti-vice crusade in New York has brought quick results. Scores of women have left the red-light district and gone to other cities.

Rulers of Austria and Italy will not receive Krueger. The Czar may meet him in France. The Parisian press criticizes the refusal of Emperor William.

John Armstrong Chanler, ex-husband of Amelia Rives and great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, has escaped from an insane asylum and is at large.

A resolution, expressing sympathy with the mission of ex-President Krueger, has been introduced in the House by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ernest Schilling, formerly Victoria Morosini, daughter of the millionaire partner of Jay Gould, who married her father's coachman, is now a rental wreck.

The 11 o'clock closing ordinance is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and a great legislative battle is on to extend the time of selling liquor until midnight.

Nellie Neustetter, a co-respondent in the Vanderbilt divorce case, has married the discarded private secretary of the Duke of Manchester. He is a cousin of Lord Angelsey.

The steamer Portland will run between San Francisco and the Isthmus. Burglars using dynamite wrecked the bank at Silverton, Ore., but were driven off without booty.

Captain Chester and five officers of the battleship Kentucky are at Constantinople, where they may make some representation to the Porte about the American mission claims.

James G. Stow, United States Consul General at Cape Town, says Boer prisoners are anxious for peace, denies the stories of wholesale burning of farms by Britons, and predicts that the war will end within four months.

Tang Wang Huang, author of the Paoing fu outrages on missionaries, was taken to Tien-Tsin, paraded in a cart by a German guard and handed over to the Provisional Government for decapitation.

Chinese are being smuggled into New York from the Canadian border over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Arrests have been made at Jersey City and the entries will be stopped. Many Chinese got in before the trick was discovered.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. A poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

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## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

## Chemical Balances.

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## Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

## FLASKS, Etc.

## A large stock of PURE CHEMICALS

## ALWAYS ON HAND.

## FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Only the highest grade of AED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



# DAY OF THE OUTBREAK

First Anniversary of the Black Death.

## PLAGUE A YEAR AGO TODAY

The Board of Health Will Celebrate Its Semi-Centennial Tomorrow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Tomorrow the Board of Health of Hawaii attains a half century of existence. Today is the first anniversary of the plague's outbreak in Honolulu.

Since 1850 the city has passed through many critical experiences and several times has been in the throes of scourges which threatened to wipe out the population. In 1855 came the terrible small pox epidemic. This was the first important matter of health with which the board had to struggle. The cholera which suddenly appeared in Honolulu five years ago was promptly met by the Board of Health and held in check.

The President of the Board of Health, in his report in 1886, has the following to say of the organization of the board:

"A Board of Health was first organized in this kingdom on December 13, 1850, by the following order of King Kamehameha III.:

"Be it known to all whom it may concern that we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby empower and authorize Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, Dr. George A. Lathrop, Benjamin F. Hardy, G. W. Hunter, C. Hoffman, M. D., Richard Hill Smythe and W. Newcomb to act as a Board of Health (four of them to be a quorum) for the good of the inhabitants of Honolulu, and we hereby request and authorize them to communicate, respecting the same, with the Governor of our island of Oahu, and to point out to him everything that in their opinion ought to be done or undone, removed or procured, for the preservation (from?) and cure of contagious, epidemic and other diseases, and more especially of cholera, as may have occurred to each of them on the day preceding.

"Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this our order.

"Done in our Privy Council this 13th day of December, 1850.

KAMEHAMEHA.

"Keoni Ana."

No formal celebration of the anniversary will be held except that the Board of Health will hold a regular weekly session this afternoon and probably pass the compliments of the day in honor of the occasion.

The Advertiser of December 13, 1899, giving a ten-column account of the first known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu, which occurred on December 12, 1899, just one year ago today, had the following to say by way of introduction:

"The bubonic plague has come to Honolulu. How it came no one knows. There are many theories but no ascertainable facts. The black scourge may have originated among immigrants; it may have been brought ashore from a slightly infected ship by rats and it may have been hidden in Chinese or Japanese goods, more especially groceries. The latter theory is the one that finds the more acceptance.

"At any rate the plague is here and that is the main point. Dr. Herbert is authority for the statement that there was a mild case on November 10th, news of which was kept quiet. What brought the scourge to public notice was the sudden death of the Chinese bookkeeper of Wing Wo Tai's general merchandise store on Nuuanu street, near King. Dr. Herbert was called by a Chinese physician and he pronounced the case bubonic plague. A study of the cultures proved him to be right. Drs. Hoffman, Carmichael and Day concurring in the autopsy. Before the report of these surgeons had been made Wing Wo Tai's store was quarantined. Another case was discovered on Maunakea street, near Pauahi, and quarantine was instituted there. The bodies of both victims were burned. Three more cases have swelled the death list to five.

"The Council of State, the Board of Health and the Board of Education convened and took action. The militia was ordered out for guard duty and the Government schools closed. Measures were taken to clean up the whole town after the fashion set in the cholera epidemic. Inter-island steamers in port were forbidden to leave but the Kinai got away with half a cargo. A rush of Japs to the Board of Health office in quest of permits—which were refused—to leave Oahu for other parts of the group was one of the phases of the situation. On every hand were signs of extreme public tension and these were increased by the characteristic Honolulu rumors. Everybody had a story to tell and as a general thing little was lost in the telling. It was safe to discount everything heard which had not previously received official sanction.

"The United States army authorities acted quickly in the matter of bringing in men with shore leave. Provost guards went out and rounded up every stray soldier. Tonight it is supposed that every man belonging to the transports is on board."

On March 31 of the present year the last case of plague occurred. On May 1 quarantine was raised. Out of over seventy cases of the disease in Honolulu there were about sixty which proved fatal.

Colonel George W. Macfarlane may come in from the Coast very shortly.



**SUGAR** QUOTATIONS have unchanged in the last two weeks on the Market. The latest advices by the Zealandia, dated San Francisco, December 5, are from the circular of Williams, Dimond & Co., and are furnished by F. A. Schaefer & Co.

We last had this pleasure 25th ult., per S. S. Doric.

**SUGAR.**—Prices both in the local market and for export to Honolulu continue unchanged.

**BASIS.**—No sales since last adv. making basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York 4.75; San Francisco 4.60.

**LONDON BEETS.**—November 28. December 1, 9s 9d.

**DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.**—Unchanged.

**EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.**—Latest mail advices from New York under date of November 28th, show a reduction in the refiners' stocks of raw sugar, barely enough being on hand for two weeks' melttings, and consequently a firmer tone to the market in raws is manifest, but quotations remain nominally unchanged.

**REFINED.**—Is 15 rather better demand, but since the American Sugar Refining Company did not follow the reductions in prices made by the sugar refiners, announced in our last reports, the market is somewhat unsettled with shadings on some grades.

**LONDON CABLE.** November 28.—Reports Java No. 15 D. S., 12s 3d; fair refining, 11s 3d; December beets, 9s 9d. The European markets are steady and unchanged, and as regards estimates he coming year, Mr. Licht reported 11th ult. that up to that time he saw no reason to revise his figures, which consequently remain at 5,500,000 tons.

**LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.**—Willett & Gray report, November 22: Total stock United States four per cent, in all hands, estimated November 21, 74,917 tons, against 192,242 tons same time last year; six principal ports Cuba, estimated November 20, 1,700 tons, against 12,000 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries, by cable November 22, at latest uneven dates, 631,617 tons, against 788,742 tons; deficiency under last year, 158,125 tons.

## MANY FILIPINOS STOP FIGHTING

Twenty-two Hundred Give Up To the American Forces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Department today received the following dispatch telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectionists to General Young at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"MALACANAN, Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington: Two thousand one hundred and eighty insurrectionists whom Consigue enrolled (bolomen) came from mountains and surrendered to General Samuel B. M. Young today at Santa Maria. (They) renounced insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre (priest) at the church with impressive religious ceremonies. General Young attributes the surrender to President's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles surrendered this is important as indicating a reaction among the people."

"Movable columns, Saman, Panay. Commenced operations Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry goes to Mindanao."

"MACARTHUR."

Santa Maria is a town of 10,000 inhabitants situated nineteen miles from Vigan in the province of Ilocos Sur.

GREAT DAY AT VIGAN.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were bolomen. The number included the 1,200 bolomen who had previously surrendered.

The proceedings in the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by General Young and an exhortation by the priest. Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. General Young attributes this fact to three causes—the election of McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops, and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barracks in order to protect the natives from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders.

## THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

What the Maui News Has To Say of the Advertiser

The Advertiser is to be complimented for the neat, metropolitan aspect of its Thanksgiving edition. The outside pages are blue, and contain very handsome illustrations, forcibly comparing a chilly New England Thanksgiving Day with the semi-tropical loveliness of our Thanksgiving Day on the islands. The "Tiser" is far in the lead of the rest of the Honolulu press in mechanical excellence of typographical effect.—Maui News.

## Funeral of Oscar Wilde.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Funeral services over the remains of Oscar Wilde were held today in the Church of St. Germain des Pres, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character and only a few friends, mostly literary personages, attended. The body was removed from the hotel where the deceased had stopped recently, followed by five carriages. This cortege proceeded to the church, where the casket was placed before the chapel of St. Joseph, behind the main altar. Many flowers covered the coffin. Mass was celebrated and absolution was given. Wilde embraced the Catholic faith three weeks ago. The interment occurred here, in the cemetery de Bagneux on the outskirts of Paris. The Marquis of Queensbury acted as chief mourner. Among the literateurs present were De Witt, Ernest La Jeunesse, Paul Faure and Henri Duseroy.

## PAAUHAU IN FINE FETTLE

The Plantation Company Reports a Year of Prosperity.

At the annual meeting of the Pauahu Sugar Plantation Company yesterday President William G. Irwin reported that, owing to the labor troubles in Hawaii last summer, it had not been possible to harvest the entire crop of the plantation during the fiscal year and that the mill would be grinding on the remainder of the present crop until the middle of December. In this connection it was stated that when this delayed sugar was marketed the net funds carried over from the fiscal year instead of being \$106,304.34, as appeared in the financial statement, would be close on to \$225,000. The recapitulation for the fiscal year ended September 30 was as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year.....\$145,214.79

Receipts this year.....552,733.47

Total.....\$697,948.27

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For betterments.....\$ 2,819.31

For expenses.....203,734.92

For dividends.....355,000.00

Total.....\$561,554.23

Balance carried over.....\$136,394.04

In reply to a question as to the probability of the company continuing to pay dividends during the fiscal year, President Irwin stated that the manager had estimated last year's sugar crop at 3,000 tons, whereas it had turned out 3,250 tons, and for the present campaign he estimated it at nearly 10,000 tons.

The former board of directors of the Pauahu Company was unanimously re-elected. The board will consider a suggestion from President Irwin to purchase a new mill in order to increase the percentage of sugar extraction.—Chronicle.

## A Swedish Holiday.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—The health of King Oscar continues to improve. He was in excellent health and humor on Oscar day, Saturday, when he attended the state dinner given to the diplomatic corps. Baron Daclman, the Belgian Minister, proposed the King's health. Minister of Foreign Affairs von Lagerheim proposed the health of the sovereigns and chiefs of nations. Both toasts were drunk standing but no speeches were made. The city and harbor were decorated with flags, the batteries fired salutes and all Stockholm enjoyed a holiday. During the evening the city was finely illuminated. The stars and stripes were hoisted over the United States legation.

## Mormons in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The third annual conference of presidents of the Southern States Mission, Mormon, closed today after a session of two days. Elder Ben E. Rich, president of the Southern States Mission, presiding. The work for the next year was mapped out and President Rich delivered an address, giving instruction as to the best method of conducting the mission work.

## A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 434 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all druggists and grocers. Patent, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 50¢ a tin, 50 cents.

# SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

## ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap.

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for skin diseases, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Anal. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. S. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town.

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Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

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